SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853. NO. 27.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money o the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his isk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. HARRISON, will in future conduct a

General Grocery, Commision and Forwarding Business,

under the firm and style of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON; and hope, by a strict attention to business, and a faithful discharge of our duty to our patrons, to continue to merit and receive their patronage and support. We have removed to our New Store on Sycamore street, one door above Mr. B. P. Harrison's Carriage Repository, and opposite West Hill Warehouse. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, and pay strict attention to the sale of Produce consigned to us.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

☞ The business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of BRITTON & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the formation of the new co-partnership of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON. All persons indebted to the old concern will oblige us by making immediate payment. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to our new concern.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

January 1st, 1853.

P. S.—The name of the old concern will still be used by either of us in winding up the old business.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

Petersburg, January 5th, 1853. 954—w4w.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Attention, Farmers of N. Carolina!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the farmers of the State, that the second volume of *The Farmer's Journal* published at Bath, N. C., will begin on the first of April next. Those persons who wish to take The Journal will do well to send in their names at once, in order that they may begin with the first number of the volume, and that it may be known in time what the issue for the year will be.

JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Terms, 1 copy	$1 00
6 copies	5 00
12 "	10 00
30 "	20 00

Payment in advance.

February 11th, 1853. 25—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

DRY GOODS AT COST.

TO make room for a NEW STOCK in the Spring for Cash, the subscriber,

FOR FORTY DAYS TO COME,

will sell off either at wholesale or retail, his present stock of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, at New York cost.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, February 8th, 1853. 24—tf.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by

J. BROWN.

October 26, 1852. 100—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

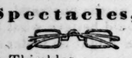
All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breatpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,



Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

In the thriving Town of Goldsboro', N. C.,

On Tuesday, February 22, 1853.

BEING desirous of increasing my Manufacturing facilities, and, in order to realize means for that purpose, I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday of February Court, in the Town of Goldsboro', my DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE, so favorably known as the VARIETY STORE. The locality and area of the premises, being 160 feet front upon West-Centre and 200 feet upon Chesnut-Street, makes it the most desirable situation in Town. For a business locality it has no rival, being within one block of two of the best Hotels in the Union. Goods can be discharged from the Wilmington Railroad within 70 feet of the Store door. The North Carolina Railroad will terminate but a short distance from the premises, and also the Atlantic Railroad, which is now in contemplation, will have its terminus very near them.

This location is equally desireable for a private residence, being beautifully shaded with twelve or more oak trees, and upon the lot there is a most excellent well of water.

In the rear of the above-mentioned premises is an unimproved Lot, fronting upon Chestnut-Street 204 feet, and 160 feet upon Greenwich-Street, which will be sold at the same time. Possession will be given immediately both of the dwelling and the store-house.

In consideration of the rapid growth of Goldsboro', and its many railroads and other advantages it has over all other interior towns in the State, the above is the rarest chance ever yet offered to capiaalists for a safe and judicious investment.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. L. BOND.

January 15, 1853. 20—t22dFeb.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqurs excepted.)

We shall give strict atttention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

NEW IMPORTING And Jobbing Dry Goods House,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock. JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro'; N. C.

Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—w1y.

FIRE COMPANIES.

THE citizens of Raleigh, are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the city Fire Companies—two of said companies to consist of Forty men each, and the other of Twenty men—the first two to be known as Fire Companies numbers 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder company, in accordance with the provisions of an act of assembly entitled "an act for the better protection of the city of Raleigh from losses by fire."

Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same will furnish the City Constables with their names on or before Saturday the 26th day of February 1853, on which day if the prescribed number (100) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency. Members of the Fire companies are exempt by act of Assembbly from military duty during their term of service, except the country should be at war.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.

Raleigh, Feb. 10 1853. 25—td.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments*, *Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones*, *slabs* for *Soda Founts*, *Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium-flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage, lecia,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain de
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tariton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. ct. Oznaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H, Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Horsman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

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All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerou friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of

Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods,

which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street,
next door to Mr. Partin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby

[From the Illustrated Magazine of Art.]

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

"Familiarity," says the old proverb, "breeds contempt,"—and this is an aphorism which finds abundant verification in our own time. Wonders, which our fathers would have said were only the wild fancies of an overheated imagination, which we ourselves but a few years since thought impossibilities, have before our own eyes been so constantly and regularly achieved, and with their operations we have come into such habitual contact, that they often fail to excite in us the simplest homage of our admiration.

When coaches ran at six miles an hour including stoppages, it was thought that no ordinary triumph over space and time had been made; when the mail cleared ten miles within a similar period it was regarded by all thinking men as a prodigy; when it was said that twelve or even fourteen miles per hour might be attained on a railway, wise men shook their heads with incredulity at the possibility of so great a boon being within the reach of man; when express trains ran thirty miles in sixty minutes it was a miracle; and when the traveller may now be conveyed forty, fifty, and even sixty miles within a like period, and be whirled over some parts of the route at the rate of not less than even seventy or seventy-five miles an hour, the most thoughtful become indifferent to the full meaning of the work accomplished, and it is passed by because it is an every-day achievement. Even the lower orders of the animal world, which were at first filled with wonder and alarm, are now undisturbed in their pastures by the roar of the passing train—the cattle chew the cud close to the embankment without a quiver—the timid sheep fear it no more than the wind among the trees—and even the hen-partridge, running with her brood along the embankment of a deep cutting, will scarcely crouch as the iron monster rushes past. And just so the alarm which filled the minds of the multitude at such velocity of transit from place to place has been subdued, and almost the last remnant of astonishment or admiration seems to have been long ere this wrung from their being.

It here devolves upon us, however, to request the reader to give a few moments' attention to the wonders with which he has thus become familiar, and he will, perhaps, find that there are facts and incidents connected with this seemingly trite theme which may have escaped his attention and may be deserving of observation. Should this be the case, he will discover that his next journey by "the express" will have something more of meaning and of interest connected with it than it has hitherto possessed.

If the reader will pay a visit to the Euston-station in London at about nine o'clock, A. M., he will find that preparations are being made for the departure of one of the expresses on this railway. The train leaves at 9. 15., and is destined for Birmingham, Crewe, Chester, Holyhead, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, and the passengers, attended by the porters and other officers of the company, are collecting at the station. The carriages which are to form the train are standing beside the curved platform, which seems to be indefinitely long, while the sun's warm rays gleam from above through the immense area of plate-glass which forms the roof, and light up the web of interlaced reds, bars, and bolts, by which the whole is supported. Porters bustle about with luggage of all kinds and shapes on their shoulders, or trundle little mountains of baggage to the vans in the wicker-work trucks, which have been described as having the appearance of something between a clothes-basket and a badly constructed cradle.

The train is now rapidly filling, and the luggage is deposited in or upon the carriages. Stout gentlemen supply themselves with the daily newspapers from the "light-footed Mercuries" who vend them, the assistants of the agent at the book-stall. Other travellers, who are "used to this sort of thing," come in just as the first bell rings, and neither waste time by having to loiter on the platform till the train starts, nor get out of temper with themselves and all the world by being too late. Mild jokes are made available to keep up the spirits of friends about to part, about "sitting with one's back to the horses," or "a feed of coke" for the engine; and the good tempered hearers smile blandly as if they never heard such wit before, though, according to accurate returns made by observers of human nature at railway-stations, it is probable that there are some scores expended before each train leaves the platform!

There are no second-class carriages to this train—a respect in which the London and North-Western Company is behind several of its contemporaries; but had it been otherwise, there is one sentiment which would be prevalent in the passengers' minds to their journey's end. It refers to the strong sensation which they experience of sitting on uncommonly hard seats. "Indeed, the theory has been fully discussed," says the author of "Our Iron Roads," "and is popularly regarded as in the highest degree plausible, that the directors of railways sent deputations of skilled carpenters all over the world to obtain the hardest wood which can be found, with which to make second-class seats. The result of their investigation have been most satisfactory to the companies; the only difficulty arising from a vague misgiving that perhaps the 'seconds' may flee to the third-class, which cannot be worse."

While witnessing the operation of loading a train at a principal terminus, the thought will scarcely fail to cross the mind of the observer, how various must be the feelings with which the embarkations is effected by the different passengers; how diverse the tone with which the words "good by" are uttered by tongue and by heart. Sir Francis Head mentions an illustration in point, of the emotions which have been awakened at the moment of departure from this platform, to which we may refer. He was seated in the furthest corner of a carriage, when a clergyman from Brighton suddenly observed to his next neighbor in the same compartment, "There must surely be something very remarkable in that scene." The incident to which reference was made was this: A young man of about twenty-two was standing opposite to a first-class carriage, just as the driver's whistle shrilly announced the immediate departure of the train. On this signal, without any affectation of any sort, he quietly reeled backwards on a baggage truck, which happened to be just behind him. Two elderly ladies who were with him instantly set to work, first of all most vigorously to rub with their fingers the palms of his hands; a process about as successful as if they had rubbed the soles of his boots; then they untied his neckcloth, but their affectionate kindness was of no avail. The train was probably separating him from something, or from some one, and the emotions it excited were two much for his weak frame. What corresponding sensibilities may have been aroused within the bosom of any one in the train, we have no power to divine!

This incident may suffice to suggest how various may be the shades of feeling awakened within those who are taken and those left on the departure of a train. It has been well remarked, that "from the murderer flying from the terrors of justice, down to the poor broken-hearted debtor absconding from his misfortune; from our care-worn Prime Minister, down to the most indolent member of either House of Parliament, each simultaneously escaping after a long protracted session; from people of all classes going from or to laborious occupations, down to the school-boy reluctantly returning to, or joyfully leaving, his school; from our Governor-General proceding to embark for India, down to the poor emigrant about to sail from the same port to Australia, in various classes and conditions of men—the railway-whistle, however unheeded by the multitude, must oftentimes have excited a variety of feelings, which it would be utterly impossible to describe."

At last the arrangements are completed, the signals of "all right" are exchanged between the guards, the manager, and the driver, the whistle sounds shrilly on the car, the last adieus are uttered, and the whole fabric is in motion, and rapidly increasing in speed, it vanishes out of sight between the high walls of the cutting.

Well, the express is at length at full speed, and this opportunity may be rendered available for giving some idea of what is involved in order to attain the enormous speed of locomotion which is reached.

Suppose a train to move at seventy miles an hour—a speed not unfrequent in the expresses on the Great Western Railway—this is, in round numbers, 105 feet per second; that is to say, the passenger is carried over thirty-five yards in the space of time between two ticks of a common clock. If two trains pass one another at such a speed the relative velocity is double that, or seventy yards per second; and if one of the trains were seventy yards long it would flash by in a single second.

If the movements of the machinery thus brought into action be tested, it will be found that some curious facts are brought to light. In making this inquiry, Dr. Lardner—of whose valuable researches on this point we here avail ourselves—begins with the supposition that the driving wheels of the engine are about seven feet in diameter, and, consequently, that they measure a little more than twenty-one feet, or seven yards, in circumference. These wheels would revolve five times in running ove thirty-five yards of the rails; and as this space is, on the supposition made, passed over in one second, these driving wheels must at such a speed revolve five times a second. Now, to produce one revolution of the driving wheels, each piston must once move backwards and forwards in the cylinder, and its motion, therefore, must divide a second into ten equal parts. On arriving at the end of the cylinder a valve must be shifted so as to admit fresh steam on one side the piston, and that it may be withdrawn on the other; and this valve must move so rapidly as to form but a small fraction of the entire stroke of the piston.

But there are two cylinders, and the mechanism is so regulated that the discharge from the one is intermediate between two successive discharges from the other. There are, therefore, twenty discharges of steam per second, at equal intervals; and thus these twenty puffs divide a second into twenty equal parts, each puff being the twentieth of a second between it and that which precedes and follows it. It is these blasts of steam which produce that coughing noise heard when a locomotive engine is moving slowly.

Now, according to the experiments of Dr. Hutton, it appears that the flight of a cannon ball is at about five miles a minute, or three hundred miles an hour; in other words, that a train moving at seventy-five miles an hour has a velocity only four times less than that of a cannon ball. The heavy cannons employed in the broadside of a line-of-battle ship are almost all thirty-two pounders, and we may form some idea of the destruction which these masses of iron occasion when they are thrown with all their tremendous momentum against any object. But when we remember that a railway train weighs, not thirty-two pounds, but, perhaps, seventy-five tons, and that the speed of a train at seventy-five miles an hour is but a fourth less than that of a cannon ball, we have this surprising conclusion presented to us, that, when we take our seat amidst the soft cushions of such a train, we are embarking in an agent which will soon have a momentum equal to that of a cannon ball flying through the air, of some eighteen tons weight! To sit astride of a bomb-shell—setting apart the danger of explosion, and the inconvenience of exposure to the air—is nothing, in contrast with the tremendous power with which we are associated in our journeyings over the land in such a vehicle as an express train on the Great Western Railway.

Of the total number of engines emplyed upon the English lines an estimate may be formed from the fact, that to stock a line requires an average of half an engine a mile; while there were opened for traffic throughout the country on the 1st of December, 1851, 6,890 miles of railway. The actual number of engines on the 863 miles worked by the London and North-Western Railway, is 582; on the South-Western, on 244 miles, 118 engines.*

And here a few words about the carriages may not be out of place. Of the numbers of these in existence some idea may be gained from the fact, that the carrying stock of the railways of the kingdom includes no fewer than some sixty thousand vehicles, about one tenth of which are for passengers. The value of the whole stock is estimated at £4,000,000 sterling.

The cost of constructing a first-class carriage, affording accommodation for eighteen passengers, is about £380; a second-class, to hold twenty-five, £260; and horse boxes may be built for about £150. Formerly the prices were much higher, but with the increase of experience in their erection they have been greatly improved, and the cost greatly diminished. The stock of carriages in the coaching department of the London and North-Western Railway was, on the 31st of December, 1851, as follows:

State carriage,	1
First-class, mails, and composite,	586
Second-class,	564
Third-class,	344
Travelling post-offices, and post-office tenders,	25
Horse boxes,	271
Carriage-trucks,	249
Guards'-breaks, and parcel-vans,	210
Parcel-carts, trucks, &c.,	43

The carriage stock of railway companies is generally of such design and construction, and kept in such a state of efficient repair, that accidents arising from their failure are very rare. The wheels and axle-boxes are the most severely tested parts of the vehicles, but if originally well made they give little trouble in their maintenance and repair. A spring sometimes breaks, and a tire occasionally fails—in which case the wheel is in danger of being thrown into pieces by the centrifugal velocity—but the instances are so rare, that they are not a source of much anxiety. Many kinds of wooden wheels have been constructed, and these are considered to possess some decided advantages over those made of iron. Special care has to be exercised in reference to all those parts of the vehicles which have been supplied by contract, and hence some companies invariably furnish certain parts of the machinery themselves, in order to avoid the possibility of defective workmanship. Where the original construction is what it ought to be, the carriages if daily examined, may be relied on for a very long period. Thus Captain Huish informs us, that during the last four years only six wheels have failed in the very large stock of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

The heating of axles has in several instances occasioned no small annoyance and alarm to passengers, who have suddenly discovered the fact that the carriage in which they are travelling, and to which they are confined, is on fire, while the rapid motion of the train serves at once to promote combustion and to prevent escape. Some modifications which have been made in the shape of the wheels, and more attention to their management, has greatly diminished this cause of danger; while

*"Our Iron Roads: their History, Construction, and Social Influences."

It is confidently expected that a speed of at least seventy miles per hour may be sustained throughout their working with great ease, while the steadiness and beautiful action of the machine will render such a velocity quite steady, easy, and safe. Steam pumps are attached on the foot-plate, to keep up a supply of water when the engine is at a stand, and a new steam gauge in the form of a gas meter, shows always the pressure of steam with great accuracy to the steam engine-man.

the recent introduction of the patent axle-box, which with proper care will run many hundred of miles without being fed, gives promise that the evil will be abated to a considerable extent, if not prevented altogether. Still, on a hot summer day, in a district where sandy ballast prevails, it is, and always will be, very difficult to keep the axles of a fast train cool.

The power of many of the engines is very great. On the broad-gauge the "Lord of the Isles," which was shown at the Great Exhibition, may be regarded as a type of a class of singularly powerful construction. It is capable of taking a passenger train of some hundred and twenty tons at an average speed of sixty miles an hour, its effective power equalling 743 horses. On the narrow-gauge there are engines of equal capacity in point of strength, but not, we opine, in speed. We understand, however, that special efforts are being made by the London and North-Western line to increase the speed of their expresses, more particularly between London and Brimingham, to which a line is now opened from the metropolis *via* Oxford on the broad-gauge. To put themselves in a better condition for combatting with their powerful rival for the traffic on this route, they are making great efforts, by the formation of new engines, to which we shall have again to advert.

The appearance presented by the engine-driver, whose hand guides and controls the mighty energies of the steam-horse, as he thus seems to "ride upon the storm" of conflicting forces, is full of interest and almost of terror. When it is remembered that he has not merely to regulate the working of an elaborate and costly apparatus, and to make its operation as greatly powerful and as little expensive as possible, but to act with decision under exigencies which may arise at any moment, and to discover expedients amidst unexpected difficulties, his attention being roused by the consciousness that not only is valuable property and the lives of many passengers entrusted to his skill and care, but that should any inadvertency arise, his own life will be the first to be sacrificed; while the train advances, whether mounting the earthy heights of an embankment, rushing over the seemingly frail fabric of a wooden bridge, or within the dark bosom of the mountain side, he must be keenly alive to all the duties of his post.

From personal observation we can aver that this is not an easy task, even on a fine day in summer, and at a moderate speed. But when the journey is performed amid the intense and blinding darkness of a wintry night—when the cold blast of the north wind sweeps triumphantly over the land in one direction, and the engine-driver is dashing through it in the opposite, at forty, fifty, or sixty miles an hour, backed by a train of carriages weighing, perhaps, a hundred tons or more—and when, with straining eye-ball he has to look ahead to see that no blood-red signal is announcing to him that he must stay his onward course at once, under peril of instant and inevitable destruction—it is under circumstances like these that we see the energy, the care, and the coolness required to fulfil aright the heavy responsibilities entrusted to the engine-men.

In alluding to the speed attained, and the fares exacted, by the different railways, a comparison will be best instituted between the Great Western and the London and North-Western Companies. The relative speed of the fastest trains between London and Bristol, and London and Birmingham, are as follows:

Great Western Railway,	43	miles per hour.
North-Western,	40	" "
Difference in favor of Great Western,	3	" "

The speed of all the mixed trains between London and Plymouth, and London and Liverpool, is

North-Western,	36½	miles per hour.
Great Western,	35½	" "
In favor of North-Western,	1	" "

The average fares are:

Great Western,	1st class,	3.068d per mile.
" "	2d class,	2.502d "
North Western,	1st class,	2.676d "
" "	2d class,	2.178d "

A comparison of the time occupied, and the fares charged on a journey of 346¾ miles on both lines shows that there is a difference in time in favor of the North-Western of

34 minutes by a first-class train.
12 " " second do.

8s. 1d. by a first-class.
6s. 8d. " second do.

By the ordinary trains the average speed per hour is

North-Western,	26¼ miles.
Great Western,	25 "
In favor of North-Western,	1¼ "

It is, however, worthy of remark, that on the Great Western Railway there are second-class carriages to the express trains, while on the North-Western this is not the case.

The first pair of the new magnificent express engines for the London and North-Western Railway to run to Birmingham in two hours, which were designed by and made to the instructions of Mr. McConnell, the locomotive superintendent of that company, have been delivered, one from the manufactory of Messrs. Fairbairn of Manchester, and the other from Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., of Leeds. These engines have attracted much attention from the excellence and novelty of the design, as well as from the beauty and finish of their workmanship. No pains have been spared by the makers to do full justice to the plans.

The driving wheels of these engines are seven feet six inches in diameter, the stroke is twenty-four inches. The tubes are 303 in number, and 1¾ inches in diameter, and the fire-box contains 260 square feet of heating surface. These engines are fitted up with Mr. McConnell's patent solid wrought iron piston, which, in addition to superior strength and durability, is one-third lighter than those hitherto used; so that at a speed of sixty miles per hour a momentum will be saved on the two pistons equal to 80 tons. They have also tubular axles under both engine and tender, which, by saving dead weight, and at the same time giving a stronger form, are also not so liable to heat as the ordinary solid axle. This improvement, introduced also by Mr. McConnell, is rendered complete by the new Indian-rubber springs, which are found to be very easy and durable.

The chief peculiarity, however, in these engines, is the combustion chamber, which Mr. McConnell has arranged by introducing the fire-box, or direct heating surface, into the cylindrical part of the boiler, to the extent of four feet nine inches. This is a most important step, and will tend to great economy; the result of nine months' trial of an ordinary engine so altered shows a saving of nearly 30 per cent. of fuel used for the work done, and as fuel forms more than half the expenditure the economy must be very great. As an evidence of the superiority of the method thus employed, it may be mentioned as a remarkable fact, that within forty-five minutes of the time that the furnace is first lighted, a pressure of steam equal to a hundred pounds on the square inch may be indicated. The estimated power of the new engine when running at high velocity is no less than 650 horses, and it is confidently hoped that long-sustained speeds of seventy miles an hour will be obtained. This arrangement Mr. McConnell has further improved, by "recessing" the under part of the boiler for the crank shaft, which lowers the centre of gravity upwards of ten inches.

A LOST KING FOUND.

An article in the February number of Putnam's Monthly, communicated by Dr. Hawks, discusses the claims of the Rev. Eleazer Williams to the throne of France. It is an attempt to prove that this gentleman, who has long been an Episcopal missionary among our northwestern Indians, is the veritable Dauphin, who was confined in the Temple during the French Revolution, where it was alledged he died, but who was, as this article contends, secretly conveyed to America, and is now alive. The history is one of the most curious and romantic that we ever read, and we mean to give our readers the outlines of Mr. Williams' story.

Mr. Hanson, an Episcopal clergyman of this city some two or three years ago read in the Evening Post an allusion to the probable existence of Louis XVII, among the St. Regis Indians, and was so much struck with it, that he made a visit to Mr. Williams, the person supposed to have been the Dauphin, and got from him the following facts:

N. Y. Evening Post.

"In Oct. 1841, I was on my way from Buffalo to Green Bay, and took a steamer from the former place bound to Chicago, which touched at Mackinac, and left me there, to await the arrival of the steamer from Buffaloe to Green Bay. Vessels which had recently come in announced the speedy arrival of the Prince de Joinville; public expectation was on tiptoe, and crowds were on the wharves. The steamer at length came in sight, salutes were fired and answered, the colors run up, and she came into port in fine style. Immediately she touched the Prince and his retinue came on shore and went out some little distance from the town, perhaps half a mile, to visit some natural curiosities in the neighborhood—the Sugar Loaf Rock and the Arch Rock. The steamer awaited their return. During their absence I was standing on the wharf among the crowd, when Capt. John Shook, now at Huron, Ohio, who will confirm my statement, came up to me and asked whether I was going on to Green Bay, adding that the Prince de Joinville had made inquiries of him concerning a Rev. Mr. Williams, and that he had told the Prince he knew such a person, referring to me, whom he supposed was the man he meant, though he could not imagine what the Prince could want with or know of me. I replied to the Captain in a laughing way, without having any idea what a deep meaning was attached to my words, 'O, I am a great man, and great men will of course seek me out.' Soon after the Prince and his suite arrived and went on board. I did the same and the steamer put to sea. It was, I think, about 2 o'clock when we left Mackinac. When we were fairly out on the water, the Captain came to me and said, 'The Prince, Mr. Williams, requests me to say to you that he desires to have an interview with you, and will be happy either to have you come to him, or allow me to introduce him to you.' 'Present my compliments to the Prince,' I said, 'and say that I put myself entirely at his disposal, and will be proud to accede to whatever may be his wishes in the matter.' The Captain again retired, and soon returned bringing the Prince de Joinville with him. I was sitting at the time on a barrel. The Prince not only started with evident and involuntary surprise when he saw me, but there was great agitation in his face and manner—a slight paleness and a quivering of the lip—which I could not help remarking at the time; but which struck me more forcibly afterwards in connection with the whole train of circumstances, and by contrast with his usual self-possessed manner.

He then shook me earnestly and respectfully by the hand, and drew me immediately into conversation. The attention which he paid me seemed to astonish not only myself and the passengers, but also the Prince's retinue. At dinner time there was a separate table laid for the Prince and his companions, and he invited me to sit with them, and offered me the seat of honor by his side. But I was a little abashed by the attentions of the Prince, and there was an American officer who had attached himself to the party and behaved in an obtrusive and unbecoming manner, which seemed to annoy them, and indeed one of the Prince's companions had expressed to me his disgust at his behavior. So I thought I would keep out of the circle, and begged the Prince to excuse me, and permit me to dine at the ordinary table with the passengers, which accordingly I did. After dinner the conversation turned between us on the first French settlement in America, the valor and enterprise of the early adventurers, and the loss of Canada to France, at which the Prince expressed deep regret. In the course of his remarks, though in what connection I cannot now say, he told me that he left his suite at Albany, took a private conveyance and went to the head of Lake George. He was very copious and fluent in speech, and I was surprised at the good English which he spoke—a little broken, indeed, like mine, but still very intelligible. We continued talking late into the night, reclining in the cabin, on the cushions in the stern of the boat. When we retired to rest, the Prince lay on the locker and I in the first berth next to it. The next day the steamer did not arrive at Green Bay until about 8 o'clock, and during most of the time we were in conversation. Looking back thoughtfully upon what was said, I can now perceive that the Prince was gradually preparing my mind for what was to come at last, although then the different subjects seemed to arise naturally enough. At first he spoke of the condition of affairs in the United States, and on the American Revolution. He expressed admiration for our institutions, and spoke at large of the assistance which had been rendered to the Colonies in the struggle with the mother country, by Louis XVI. He said that he did not think sufficient gratitude was evinced by Americans to that monarch, and that whenever his intervention was alluded to, it was attributed to selfish motives, and to a desire to humble the power of England on this continent, by depriving her of her fairest colonial possessions; but that in his opinion Louis XVI. felt a true regard for America, and that on every return of the Fourth of July, when throughout the United States the nation was celebrating its independence, there should be an especial salute fired to the memory of the king who had contributed so much to the result.

Such was the substance of what was said by the Prince on that subject. He then turned to the French Revolution, and said that Louis XVI was innocent of any tyrannical designs toward the people of France, and that nothing which he did personally could justify or excuse the excesses of the revolution, that the last foundations of that event were laid in the preceding reign, and that the misconduct and misgovernment of Louis XV. were chargable with the sad events which occurred to a very great extent, although the storm had been slowly brewing for centuries. The people of France, though they had no just cause to complain of Louis XVI, yet had a right to do so of the oppressive institutions, then existing, of the tyranny of the aristocracy, and the burdens laid on them by the Church. He then referred to the changes which had since taken place in the form of government, and to the present amelioration of the condition of the French people under an elective monarchy. On our arrival at Green Bay, the Prince said I would oblige him by accompanying him to his hotel, and taking up my quarters at the Astor House. I begged to be excused, as I wished to go to the house of my father-in-law. He replied that he had some matters of great importance to speak to me about, and as he could not stay long at Green Bay, but would take his departure the next day, or the day after, he wished I would comply with his request. As there was some excitement consequent on the Prince's arrival, and a great number of persons were at the Astor House waiting to see him, I thought I would take advantage of the confusion to go to my father-in-law's, and promised to return in the evening, when he would be more private. I did so, and on my return found the Prince alone, with the exception of one attendant, whom he dismissed. The gentlemen of his party were in an adjoining room, laughing and carousing, and I could distinctly hear them during my interview with the Prince. He opened the conversation by saying that he had a communication to make to me, of a very serious nature as concerned himself, and of the last importance to me—that it was one in which no others were interested, and therefore, before proceeding further, he wished to obtain some pledge of secrecy, some promise that I would not reveal to any one what he was going to say. I demurred to any such conditions being imposed previous to my being made acquainted with the nature of the subject, as there might be something in it after all prejudicial and injurious to others, and it was at length, after some altercation, agreed that I should pledge my honor not to reveal what the Prince was going to say, provided there was nothing in it prejudicial to any one, and I signed a promise to this effect on a sheet of paper. It was vague and general, for I would not tie myself down to absolute secresy, but left the matter conditional. When this was done, the Prince spoke to this effect:

"You have been accustomed, sir to consider yourself a native of this country; but you are not. You are of foreign descent; you were born in Europe, sir, and however increditable it may at first seem to you, I have to tell you that you are the son of a king. There ought to be much consolation to you to know this fact. You have suffered a great deal, and have been brought very low, but you have not suffered more, or been more degraded than my father, who was long in exile and poverty in this country; but there is this difference between him and you, that he was all along aware of his high birth, whereas you have been spared the knowledge of your origin."

When the Prince had said this I was much overcome, and thrown into a state of mind which you can easily imagine. In fact I hardly knew what to do or say, and my feelings were so much excited that I was like one in a dream, and much was said between us of which I can give but an indistinct account. However, I remember that I told him that his communication was so startling and unexpected that he must forgive me for being incredulous, and that really I was "between two."

"What do you mean," he said, "by being 'between two?'"

I replied that on the one hand, it scarcely seemed to me that he could believe what he said, and on the other I feared he might be under some mistake as to the person. He assured me, however, that he would not trifle with my feelings on such a subject, but that he spoke the simple truth, and that in regard to the identity of the person, he had ample means in his possession to satisfy me that there was no mistake in that respect. I then requested him to proceed, with the disclosure already partly made, and to inform me in full of the secret of my birth. He replied, that in doing so, it was necessary that a certain process should be gone through, in order to guard the interest of all parties concerned. I inquired what sort of process he meant. Upon this the Prince rose and went to his trunk, which was in the room, and took from it a parchment which he laid upon the table, and set before me, that I might read and give him my determination in regard to it. There were also on the table pen, ink, and wax, and he placed there government seals of France, the one, if I mistake not, used under the old monorchy. It was of precious metal, but whether of gold or silver, or a compound of both, I cannot say. I think, on reflection, the latter; but I may be mistaken, for my mind was so bewildered and agitated, and engrossed with one absorbing question, that things which at another time would have made a strong impression on me were scarcely noticed, although I must confess that when I knew the whole, the sight of the seal, put before me by a member of the family of Orleans, stirred my indignation.

The document which the Prince placed before me was very handsomely written on double parallel columns of French and English. I continued intently reading and considering it for a space of four or five hours. During this time the Prince left me undisturbed, remaining for the most part in the room, but he went out three or four times. The purport of the document, which I read repeatedly word by word, comparing the French with the English, was a solemn abdication of the crown of France in favor of Louis Phillippe, by Charles Louis, the son of Louis XVI, who was styled Louis XVII, King of France and Navarre, with all accompanying names and titles of honor according to the custom of the old French mouarchy, together with a minute specification in legal phraseology of the conditions, and considerations, and provisos, upon which the abdication was made. These conditions were in brief, that a princely establishment should be secured to me, either in this country or in France, at my option, and that Louis Phillipe would pledge himself on his part to secure the restoration, or an equivalent for it, of the royal family property rightfully belonging to me, which had been confiscated in France during the Revolution, or in any way got into other hands. Now you may ask me why it did not retain, at all hazards, this document, or, at any rate, take a copy of it; but it is very easy for you, sitting quietly there, to prescribe the course which prudence and self-interest would dictate. A day or two afterwards all these points, and the different lights in which the thing could be viewed, came to my mind, but at the moment I though of nothing except the question of acceptance or rejection. And then remember the sudden manner in which the whole affair came upon me, and the natural timidity and bashfulness of one who had always considered himself of such obscure rank, when called without preparation to discuss such topics with a man of high position like the Prince. Besides which, my word of honor had been so recently and solemnly pledged, and the sense of personal dignity excited by the disclosures of the Prince, that I never so much as thought of taking any advantage of the circumstances, but simply and solely whether or not I should sign my name, and set my seal to a deliberate surrender of my rights and those of my family. It was a deeply painful and harrowing time, and I cannot tell you, and you cannot imagine, how I felt when trying to decide this question. At length I made my decision, and rose, and told the Prince that I had considered the matter fully in all its aspects, and was prepared to give him my definite answer upon the subject: and then went on to say, that whatever might be the personal consequences to myself, I felt that I could not be the instrument of bartering away with my own hand the rights pertaining to me by my birth, and sacrificing the interests of my family, and that I could only give to him the answer which de Provence gave to the ambassador of Napoleon at Warsaw, "Though I am in poverty and exile, I will not sacrifice my honor."

The Prince upon this assumed a loud tone, and accused me of ingratitude in trampling on the overtures of the King, his father, who, he said, was actuated in making the proposition more by feelings of kindness and pity towards me than by any other consideration, since his claim to the French throne rested on an entirely different basis to mine, viz: not that of hereditary descent, but of popular election. When he spoke in this strain I spoke loud also, and said that as he, by his disclosure, had put me in the position of a superior, I must assume that position, and frankly say that my indignation was stirred by the memory that one of the family of Orleans had imbrued his hands in my father's blood, and that another now wished to obtain from me an abdication of the throne. When I spoke of superiority the Prince immediately assumed a respectful attitude, and remained silent for several minutes. It had now grown very late, and we parted, with a request from him that I would reconsider the proposal of his father, and not be too hasty in my decision. I returned to my father-in-law's, and the next day saw the Prince again, and on his renewal of the subject gave him a similar answer. Before he went away he said, "Though we part, I hope we part friends."

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN. Dr. Junod, of Paris, is anxious to visit England, to introduce into practice his invention of the exhausted air-boot for diseases of the brain. He places a large metalic tube upon the leg, which is, says the Columbia Banner, exactly in the shape of a boot, and by an apparatus connected with it he gradually and completely exhausts it of air, the consequence of which is, the limb swells enormously, becoming three times the ordinary size; there is an immense quantity of blood thus determined to the lower extremity, whose capillary vessels become much distended, and relief is thus given to the over loaded sanguineous system elsewhere, which is oftentimes permanent, as the limb only unloads itself from the humors driven into it; there is no re-action to be feared—the objection that first presents itself is the probability of its giving rise to varicose veins, but, continues the Banner, from the numerous experiments that have been tried, it would appear to offer a resource where there was great determination of arterial blood to the head, or where there is no venous retradition.

PRINTERS IN LUCK. At the drawing of the Lottery in Havana, on the 4th inst, ticket No 36, 131 drew the prize of $20,000. Mr. Even, a compositor in the New Orleans Courier office, held one half the ticket, and is entitled to $10,000. Mr. Perry another compositor on the Courier, held one quarter, and wins $5,000.

THE CLERGYMAN'S DEATH.

BY REV. RALPH HOYT.

He hath gone to his home—for within the fold
The flock of his kindly care,
He hath safely closed, and a stone hath rolled,
That the wolves may not enter there:

He hath gone to his home—for the nurtured vines
In clustering fruits abound—
He hath tied for the tendrils their guiding lines
And the scions are pruned around:

He hath gone to his home, and unloosed the shield
That he bore on life's battle plain,
And the mighty sword he was wont to wield
Is deep in its sheath again:

He hath gone to his home—for the race is run,
And the wreath is around his brow;
The angels saw when the prize was won,
And they greet him in Heaven now.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C.
FEBRUARY 9th, 1853.

SEALED proposals will be received in the City of New York until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st of March next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser should prefer to have them made payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Rail Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THEY ARE, BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT, EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding will please to address their letters, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET, 180 Front street, N. Y.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in the presence of G. B Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, and J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's. Bidders may also be present.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This Deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me at Raleigh, N. C., endorsed "Sealed proposals" as above until the 25th of March, when I shall leave for New York.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
25] OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,200 acres of Land, lying on the Alatamaha river, three miles below the fork, known as Town Bluff. There are 250 acres open, ready for cultivation; also two small framed houses with good framed barn and good framed store house, situate on the bank of the river, one of the best stands for a store in this section. The place has the advantage of steamboats during the fall, winter and spring months, and one of the best fisheries on the river for shad. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by calling on the subscriber on the place.

Also, 980 acres of Land well timbered, with 150 acres of first rate bay land well ditched and drained, ready for clearing, with five acres cleared. Said land will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This land lies two miles from the Mann Ferry, on the Alatamaha river.

Also, 5,000 acres of first rate quality pine timbered land on the Alatamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All these lands are situate in the first and second district of Appling county. Also, 2,000 acres of land well timbered with cypress and white oak. Any person wishing further particulars can address me at Hall P. O. Georgia. W. DYALL.

February 10, 1853. 950—

CENTRAL HOTEL—By A. Bellamy, WARRENTON, N. C.

HAVING again taken charge of my old stand in Warrenton, I take this method of informing the public that I am prepared to give comfortable accommodation to all who may patronize me. Considerable repairs have been effected and others are in progress that will enable me to furnish excellent bed-rooms; my table shall be set with as good as the market will afford, and stables supplied with good provender and attended by experienced Ostlers. Thirty years experience emboldens me to believe that I shall be able to give satisfaction to the public. ANN BELLAMY.

Warrenton, Feb. 10, 1853. 26—4w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of CREECH & RYALS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern will please call and settle with John Creech, as he is duly authorised to close the same.

CREECH & RYALS.

February 4, 1853.

Mr. John Creech will visit New York in a few days for the purpose of selecting a stock of New Goods, and will continue business at the old stand of Creech & Ryals, where he will be pleased to see the friends of the old firm and the public generally.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 959—w.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th instant, a bound mulatto girl, aged between 16 and 17, named ELIZA LUNCE. Said girl is a dark mulatto, tolerably well grown for her age, and is surly when spoken to. She will no doubt take some other name than her real one. She was enticed away by her mother, Nancy Lunce, and Rowland Jones, a free man of color.

I will give ten dollars to any one who will deliver said girl to me, or five dollars for her confinement in any jail in the State so that I get her again. The subscriber resides six miles North of Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD CHAPPELL.

February 12, 1853. 25—3tpd.

SMITH, WATSON, & Co. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

No. 87, NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. H. SMITH, JNO. T. WATSON, JOSEPH DUNGAN.

I HOPE my North Carolina friends and former fellow citizens, will give our House a call at least, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a new and good stock of all articles in our line on hand, and are determined to try to give satisfaction to such as may give us a trial.

J. T. WATSON.

February 10, 1853. 26—

NOTICE.

STRAYED from our work, at Big Nut Bush Creek, Roanoke Valley Roilroad, N. C., on the 23d of January last, one large Iron-Grey HORSE, 5 years old, about 16 hands high, and one Black HORSE, from 10 to 12 years old. Any person giving to the subscribers such information as will lead to the recovery of said horses will be suitably rewarded.

JOHNSON & BISSETT, Contractors,
Exchange P. O, Warren Co.
N. C.

Feb. 15, 1853. 1t.—27.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

JUST received and for sale at FR. MAHLER'S, "Westside of the Capitol," 20 bbls. best Mercer Potatoes.

Raleigh, Feb. 11th, 1853. 25—

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1853.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State met in this City on Thursday last, pursuant to notification by His Excellency, Gov. Reid. All the members were in attendance, as follows:

Perrin Busbee, of Wake.
Columbus Mills, of Rutherford.
Archibald Henderson, of Rowan.
Wilson S. Hill, Sr., of Guilford.
Whitmell Stallings, of Gates.
William K. Lane, of Wayne.
R. S. French, of Robeson.

Mr. Busbee was chosen President of the Council.

We learn that the following appointments were made by the Governor and Council, to wit: Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton, members of the Internal Improvement Board; and Andrew L. Chesson, of Washington County, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake County, members of the Literary Board.

Willis Whitaker, of Wake, and John D. Starr, of Cumberland, Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, in place of Drs. Watson and Cameron, deceased.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Pierce left Concord on the 14th for Boston. His numerous friends took leave of him, but there was no public demonstration. He was in Boston at the latest date, and was expected at Baltimore the latter part of this week.

The Cabinet, it is stated, is definitely and unchangeably formed, but is known only to those appointed.

The New York Herald, in its speculations in relation to the Cabinet, assigns Mr. Dobbin of this State, to the Department of the Interior.

By the way, we see it stated in some of the papers North of us, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from this City, that Mr. Dobbin has been appointed Senator in place of Mr. Mangum. This is a mistake. Gov. Reid, as we stated in our last, has made no appointment of a Senator to succeed Judge Mangum.

☞ The last Raleigh Register contains an able argument, from the pen of a distinguished jurist of this place, "on the power of the Governor to appoint a Senator to the commencement of a Term." We shall publish this argument in our next, and would have done so to-day but for want of space.

The Register takes occasion, in publishing this argument, to indulge in one of its low flings at Gov. Reid. That paper is incapable of looking at any question except through partizan spectacles. Every thing, with it, turns on party hinges. Here is a grave *Constitutional* question—a question discussed by Correspondents and Editors as one involving, not party advantages or party success, but the true reading and interpretation of the Constitution of the country; and that paper is so limited or so low in its circle of vision that it sees nothing in this discussion but *party, party!*

We feel confident the author of this argument does not sympathize with the Editor of the Register in this allusion to the Governor; on the contrary, we have no doubt such conduct meets his decided disapprobation. Consequently, this allusion of the Register to the argument and to the Governor in the same article, will not deprive us of the pleasure of laying the argument before our readers.

☞ We published, a week or two since, several marriages, as follows, which it appears never took place, to wit: John B. Whitfield, of Wayne, John D. Warters, of Goldsborough, Churchell Bell, of Kinston, and R. E. Daves. The letter containing these marriage notices is dated "Goldsborough, January 29, 1853," and signed *Churchell Bell*. One of the parties (Mr. Warters) has written us on the subject—*Churchell Bell*, we presume, is a fictitious name. We regret the publication. The marriages, as given, appeared to be genuine, the letter containing them being duly signed; and, as a matter of course, we publish frequently notices of various sorts from letters written by persons whom we do not personally know. After every precaution, however, we are sometimes, as in this case, deceived.

The person capable of trifling with the names and feelings of others, as this Correspondent has done, *will bear watching.*

We have the letter containing these marriage notices, and will send it to any of the parties concerned who may wish to examine it.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We invite public attention to the advertisement of this Road in our paper to-day.

An accommodation train, it will be seen, has recently been started, which leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returns on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The mail train leaves this place daily at 4 P. M. and arrives at Gaston, 86 miles, at 9 P. M.; leaves Gaston at 11 P. M., and arrives here at 4 A. M. The accommodation train leaves this place at 8 A. M., and arrives at Gaston at 5 P. M.; leaves Gaston at half past 7 A. M. and arrives here at half past 4 P. M. This train is for way-travel and freight.

This road is now finished and in the best order; and we learn that the freight and travel are steadily increasing.

☞ Mr. Hyman, of the Asheville Spectator, is firing his popgun at Thomas L. Clingman. This is the same Mr. Hyman, we believe, who edited a Whig paper a year or two since in Wisconsin, and who supported, as a candidate for Governor in that State, *that notorious Freesoiler*, Farwell. Is it not so, Mr. Hyman? And yet *you* are lecturing and chiding that unflinching defender of the Constitutional rights of the South, Thomas L. Clingman!

☞ We are under obligations to the "Register" Office for a copy of Professor Emmon's Report. We shall take occasion, at an early day, to make copious extracts from this valuable document.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-ENGINE.

We regret to learn that on Monday last the steam saw-mill of W. S. Ballenger, Esq., near Smithfield, Johnston County, was destroyed by the explosion of the boiler. The explosion took place about 12 M. Mr. W. W. Perkinson, the sawyer, and Mr. Willis Ballenger, a son of the proprietor, were instantly killed. Two negro men were thrown several yards, and seriously but not dangerously hurt. A boy was thrown about fifty yards, but not badly hurt. Mr. Thomas King, the engineer, who was in the mill at the time, ran off immediately, refusing to stop to converse or relate any thing concerning the occurrence. Search was made for him but he could not be found; he is supposed to have been deranged by the shock.

Mr. Perkinson was an industrious and upright man. He has left a widow and five children, whose condition appeals strongly to the sympathy of the community.

The explosion, it is thought, was produced by a deficiency of water in the boiler—in other words, *by inattention or carelessness.*

This is a heavy blow on the enterprising and worthy proprietor, Mr. Ballenger.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

We copy from the last Charlotte Democrat a communication as follows, nominating H. B. Hammond, Esq., as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh District:

"Mr. Editor: With your permission, we take the liberty of presenting the name of Hampton B. Hammond, Esq., of Anson, as a proper person to receive the suffrages of the Democrats of this district, and in suggesting his name (which is without his knowledge) we feel that it is an honor to which he is justly entitled, and it is not done, without consultation with a portion of his personal and political friends.

Mr. Hammond although a planter extensively engaged in agriculture is at present the efficient and popular Cashier of the Bank at Wadesboro'. He possesses a strong and vigorous mind, well improved by study and observation, is a ready debater and on the stump will sustain himself against any competitor which our Whig friends may bring out against him. For integrity, morality, high-toned and chivalrous honor, as well as social virtue, there is no man who stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

There is no Democrat in the District who can command as large a vote in the Pee Dee section, as Mr. Hammond, and as Anson has nobly sustained herself in the cause of Democracy against overwhelming odds, and as Mr. Hammond has ever been ready to defend our principles, and even offer himself as a political sacrifice for the good of the country, we think it would be but an act of justice that her favorite son should now be rewarded with a seat in Congress. MANY DEMOCRATS."

The Counties composing the Seventh District gave Gen. Scott 199 majority over Gen. Pierce, but the Democratic vote in old Lincoln, in Cleaveland, and in Mecklenburg and Union was by no means full; and we have no doubt that an acceptable candidate will carry the District for the Democracy by a respectable majority.

Of course we take no part in any movements looking to the selection of a candidate. That is a matter for the Democracy of the District; and we hope, if there should be any danger of division or dissension among our friends, that a Convention will be called and a nomination made which will give general satisfaction and unite the entire party.

VIRGINIA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We learn, from the Petersburg Express of Tuesday last, that the House of Delegates of Virginia passed on Monday a bill authorizing the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company to construct a branch Road from some point near Abingdon to Cumberland Gap, on the Kentucky line. The road will be 115 miles in length, and will cost several millions. The bill provides that the State shall subscribe three-fourths of the stock. The object is to divert the trade of the Mississippi valley, if possible, through Virginia to Norfolk. The vote on the bill was yeas 80, nays 32.

A bill was pending before the House providing for a loan of one million six hundred thousand dollars to the James River and Kanhawa Company, to be expended on its works above tide-water.

Virginia appears to be going right forward with her internal improvements. The probability is that some four or five millions of dollars will be appropriated the present session.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By Nash, C. J. In Barnes v Harris, from Rockingham; affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Birmingham, from Anson, reversing the judgment. Also, in Brooks v Stinson, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Fain v Holcombe, from Cherokee, affirming the jugment. Also, in Smith v Fortescue, in Equity, from Hyde, directing a decree for plaintiff against Fortescue, and dismissing bill as to Slade and Warner.

By Pearson, J. In Den ex dem Roach v Knight, from Pasquotank, judgment below reversed, and judgement here for the defendant on the case agreed. Also, in Kissam v Gaylord, from Washington, awarding *venire de novo*. Also, in Spruill v Davenport, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Clagon v Veasey, in Equity, from Washington, dismissing the bill. Also, in Fisher v Worth, in Equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill.

By Battle, J. In Den ex dem Gilliam v Moore, from Pertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrison v Simmons, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrison v Pender, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Mallory v Mallory, in Equity, from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs, but without prejudice. Also, in Hussey v Rountree, from Edgecombe, awording *venire de novo.*

The Calor-ship. The Ericsson left New York for Norfolk on Tuesday last, and has no doubt arrived at her destination ere this. She is rated at two thousand tons, and the calor-engines, designed by Mr. Ericsson the Swede, are of about four hundred horse power. She made seven knots (7 miles) per hour at ebb tide with a head wind, and must have experienced a "great gun breeze and a mountain sea" the whole voyage. Mr. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy, is to be at Norfolk to examine her, with a corps of accomplished officers of our navy. If the calor-engine to propel vessels, is successful, it must revolutionize the motive power of the whole world, in a very few years.

☞ Mr. R. W. Latham, the accomplished banker of Washington, offers a premium of $500 for a Prize "National Poem, Ode, or Epic"—competitors to send in their productions before December next. He has requested the President of the United States and several distinguished gentlemen to act as judges. Too cheap for an epic by half; it will pay for an ode or song.

MORE CORRUPTION.

It seems there is to be no end to Galphinisms Gardnerisms, and Corwinisms until Whiggery shall have been finally banished from places of trust and power. It is now alleged, and will no doubt be proved, that large portions of the funds appropriated by Congress for the extension of the Capitol have been embezzled or misapplied, and that too under the very eye of the President, whose duty it is to guard against such corruption and abuses! The Washington Union says:

"The mismanagement of the Capitol extension, and the alleged misapplication and embezzlement of the appropriations for the work, gave rise to a sharp debate in the Senate yesterday. The matter cannot fail to attract, sooner or later, a large share of the public attention. If any dependence can be placed in the concurring testimony of the numerous witnesses who have been examined before the Senate's committee of investigation, the country will be startled by the exhibition not of a fraud only, but of a system of frauds by which the treasury has been robbed of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. We trust that there is time enough to go through with the investigation and to sift the matter thoroughly before the adjournment of Congress.

In the remarks we have made on this subject, it has not been our purpose to cast unmerited censure on any one. We hope that the testimony will fasten on each individual his due responsibility, and acquit each of everything of which he may be innocent. One witness, we understand, testifies to improper conduct in giving out the contracts, and subsequent improper measurement, by which vast sums were wrongfully taken from the treasury and applied to private uses. But we think it proper to state that the superintendant, who stands charged with innumerable instances of embezzlement, was not appointed by the architect. We have been informed that the architect objected to his appointment, but without avail; and that he was appointed through the partiality of Mr. Fillmore, with whom he was a great favorite. According to the witnesses who have appeared before the committee of investigation, the superintendent permitted the use of the labor and materials of the government for private purposes; that he employed laborers at high wages, requiring them to pay over to him a large portion, and permitted such laborers to charge for days and weeks when they were not at work, he receiving his share of the improper allowance. According to the witnesses—and they make no secret of the testimony they have given—Mr. Fillmore's favorite superintendent used the power of his position to meddle actively in elections, and to interfere tyrannically with the political rights of the government employees under him; and actually went so far as to attempt to raise a mob to insult senators and representatives because they condemned the work which had been executed and opposed the appropriation of half a million for its continuance. In ordinary times such developments would electrify the nation; but under the rule of whig patriotism and purity the public mind has become so accustomed to recklessness, inefficiency, corruption, and fraud, that nothing but some great outrage can produce a feeling of surprise. No party ever exceeded the whig party in pharisaical professions of virtue; but the experience of the last three years has taught the people to estimate those loud professions at their true value, and within a few days the whig party will go hence covered with merited disgrace."

We trust that Congress will probe this matter to the bottom. Let the guilty agents be brought to light and visited with condign punishment.

☞ We copy to-day, from the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," an interesting and instructive article on the subject of English Railways. Read it.

Mr. King's Health. The steamer Osprey, with Havana dates to the 10th, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th. She brings intelligence that Mr. King's health was improving.

State Bonds. We notice that the Public Treasurer, D. W. Courts, Esq., advertises for sale $500,000 of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina.

"These bonds will bear date the first of January, 1853, will run thirty years—will have Coupons attached, and the interest, at six per cent per annum, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year."

They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock held by the State, are expressed pledged for their redemption.

Bids will be received by Messrs. Brown & DeRosset, New York, until 10, A. M. of the 31st of March next.

We fully concur with the Standard, that no State, whether of ancient or modern date, stands higher than North Carolina stands for integrity, honesty, and fidelity to her engagements. What she is in this respect, we feel confident she will continue to be; and no capitalist can, therefore, have any the slightest fear for the result when he vests his funds in her Bonds.

In view of this fact, the awakened spirit of improvement which pervades her limits, the developement of her vast resources, but now in progress, and the smallness of her debt, it cannot be doubted that these bonds will be advantageously disposed of.

Wilmington Herald.

A New Cast of the Cabinet. The very *last* of the speculations on the subject is the following which we find in the N. Y. Herald, viz:

Caleb Cushing of Mass., Secretary of State.
A. C. Flagg of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.
Robert F. Stockton of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.
Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, Secretary of War.
James C. Dobbin of North Carolina, Secretary of the Interior.
R. M'Clelland of Michigan, Postmaster General.
James Campbell of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

The Herald is "strongly inclined to the opinion that the majority, or some of the above list, will be submitted on the 5th March, for the confirmation of the Senate." Taken, as a whole, it is an able cabinet—but, while we cannot assert our positive disbelief in the rumor, we should not be surprised that the reported arrangement is entirely incorrect.

As it is said that Gen. Pierce was to leave on Monday for Washington, we can restrain our curiosity and calmly wait until the 4th March, still confident that the President elect will do his duty, and surround himself with a wise, popular and able cabinet of advisers. *Rich. Enq.*

The French Emperor has determined to make St. Germain his principal hunting station on account of its proximity to Paris. Orders have been given to the principal Venear to hunt a stag in the forest there twice a week regularly through the season. Two packs of hounds will be kennelled at St. Germain, one to be called the Emperor's pack, and the other the St. Germain pack. Thursday will always be a hunting day, and on Thursdays any one will be at liberty to attend either on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage. The other weekly meeting will be attended by the Emperor, and will not be on any fixed day. On this occasion no one will be allowed to follow the hounds but those possessing the button of his Majesty's household.

The Pacific Rail Road Company. It is stated this Company, now applying to the New York Legislature for an act of incorporation, have made arrangements with Norris & Co., of Philadelphia, to put up works to manufacture motive power for their road; and with Hewitt & Cooper, of New Jersey, to roll the iron, T rail, at the Iron mountain in Missouri. Wells & Co., A. S. Divin & Co., with others, have contracted to build 1000 miles of the road within 24 months, to be six foot guage and double track. The company expect the government will loan them $45,000 per mile. If so, the probability is, the road will be built in less than five years.

A memorial was presented in the Senate yesterday asking the aid of the government in testing a newly-invented machine to overcome the grades of railroads. The inventor is a gentleman of the Old Dominion. Mr. Foote, of Vermont, stated that a careful examination of the machine had convinced him not only of its practicability, but of its complete success. In this age of railroads it may prove to be a valuable invention. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—2nd Session.

Monday, February 14, 1853.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate estimates from the War Department of fortifications necessary for the protection of California.

Mr. Seward presented memorials for the repeal of the steamboat law.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the deficiency bill was taken up. All the amendments reported by the committee on finance were adopted. Amongst them $6,700 for Lafayette Square; $12,000 for the square south of the President's House; $25,000 additional for a custom house at San Francisco; additional sections authorizing the leasing of suitable buildings, &c., in San Francisco for assay offices, for three years, till the mint is completed; assayers and others to be be appointed; $25,000 for the session of the Senate after the 4th March next.

Mr. Gwin an amendment, appropriating $300,000 to be paid to California out of the fund collected in that State as duties on imports, previous to her admission, by the military authorities.

This was supported by Messrs. Gwin, Rusk and Pearce, and opposed by Messrs. Butler, Borland, Brodhead, Badger and Hunter. Without taking the question on the amendment, the bill was postponed.

Mr. Underwood presented the credentials of the Hon. J. B. Thompson, Senator elect from Kentucky, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolution of Mr. Cass, affirming the Monroe doctrine, and applying it to the possession of Cuba.

Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate. He examined the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Oregon treaty, the Mexican treaty of peace, and the history of European colonization and proceedings on the continent, showing that the Monroe doctrine, notwithstanding its repeated affirmation had been systematically treated with contempt by European powers, and had been submitted to quietly by the United States, they binding themselves by treaties not to enforce it.

He opposed any declaration on the subject, but to leave this nation free to act as circumstances should at the time demand. He was opposed to binding the United States by treaty with European nations, not to do any act hereafter, but to leave this nation free to act, as events and the rights and interests of the nation should demand. He opposed the resolution in its terms applying to Cuba.

He would not declare that the United States had no intention to rob Spain in the particular case of Cuba, because it would imply that the U. S. were open to a suspicion of having such intentions. He considered it unnecessary to inform Europe that the U. S. will allow no European nation to take Cuba, for they well knew it. No nation in Europe would dare take it. Any attempt by England would be to banish her from North America.

He looked upon the resolution as looking over the past violation of the Monroe doctrine, and uttering terrible threats for the future. He was for dealing with the case before the Senate—the violation of that doctrine and the Clayton treaty by the colonization of the islands in the Bay of Honduras, and practically asserting and maintaining that doctrine by forcing, at all hazards, Great Britain to abandon that colony. He would annex Cuba if she became free and independent; would purchase her if Spain would sell; but would take her forcibly if she was to be transferred by Spain to any European nation.

Mr. Cass followed, contending that his resolution applied to past as well as future violations of the treaty.

Mr. Douglas replied.

Mr. Underwood defended Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Houston got the floor, and the subject was postponed till Saturday. And the Senate adj'd.

House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Houston, of Ala., the House resolved to meet during the remainder of the session at eleven o'clock. An intimation was expressed that the resolution for evening meetings should be rescinded, but which was not sustained.

The rules were suspended to enable the committee on public lands to report a bill relative to the settlement of swamp lands in certain States, which had been granted to and improved by individuals subsequent to their being granted to the States, by the general government; the object of the bill being to confirm the titles of those individuals.

A discussion of no general interest whatever followed, which was marked by much excitement on the part of members who spoke, for which it is difficult to account, and which occupied about two hours.

At length Mr. Cleveland, of Conn., moved to lay the bill on the table; which was carried—yeas 116, nays 50.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the usual motion to reconsider the vote, and lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which consumed the remainder of the sitting, and the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, February 15.

Senate. The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from Commissioner Bartlett on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Also, a report of the Secretary of War, transmitting Captain Sitgreaves's report of the expedition down the Zuni and Colorado rivers.

The Senate proceeded to consider the deficiency bill, and several amendments were debated; after which its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

The Pacific railroad bill was taken up and made the order of the day for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution in relation to the Tehauntepec grant, and Mr. Hale spoke at length thereon.

Mr. Brooke replied briefly, and gave way to a motion for adjournment.

House of Representatives. The House passed the bill amendatory of the several laws relative to the half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime coins of the United States. After Mr. Skelton had concluded his speech in its favor, commenced some days before, on motion of Mr. King, of New York, the bill to prevent a failure or delay of justice in the District of Columbia was passed. The same gentleman next called up the bill to prevent frauds on the treasury, the Senate's amendments thereto being pending. After they were disposed of, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Orr in the chair;) and having read and laid aside the Post Office Department appropriation bill, to be reported back with a favorable recommendation, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up, and a general debate ensued, in which Messrs. Venable, Cobb, Stephens of Georgia, Stuart, and Newton participated. The committee then rose, and shortly afterwards the House adjourned. *Union.*

Marriages of Eminent Persons. Persons about to marry, who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents: Adam and Eve, 0; Shakspeare, 18; Ben Johnson, 21; Waller, 22; Franklin, 24; Mozart, 25; Dante, Kepler, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Scott, 26; Tycho, Brahe, Byron, Washington, Wellington, Bonaparte, 27; Penn, Sterne, 28; Linnæus, Nelson, 29; Burns 30; Chaucer, Hogarth, Peel, 32; Wordsworth, Davy, 33; Aristotle, 36; Sir William Jones, 37; Wilberforce, 38; Luther, 42; Addison, 44; Wesley, Young, 47; Swift, 49; Buffon, 56; Old Parr, (last time,) 120. If Adam and Eve got married before they were a year old, and the veteran Parr buckled with a widow at 120, bachelors and spinsters may wed at any age they like, and find shelter under great names for either early marriages or late.

Brooklyn Navy Yard. There are now on board the U. S. ship North Carolina about 300 recruits. The ships Constitution and Raleigh are now ready for sea. The Vincennes and Porpoise will be ready for sea in a short time. The repairs to the Independence are progressing, and her masts will be put in next week. The storeship Lexington is making preparations for sea. There is a pretty little clipper vessel at the dock called a tender, and named in honor of the late Fennimore Cooper. She is fitting up to accompany the squadron to China and Behring's Straits, under the command of Commodore Ringgold. The iron surveying steamer Walker is undergoing repairs in the Naval Dry Dock.

Rev. Elezear Williams, the supposed Bourbon, delivered a sermon on Sunday morning, at Rev. Dr. Hawks' church, in New York. There being a universal curiosity to see him, ever since the publication of the Putnam article, there was, of course, not a single pew empty.

Our Plank Road. The Wilmington and Topsail Plank Road Company, our readers are aware, has for some months been organized, but as many persons may not be advised of the operations of the Company we append the subjoined particulars.

A portion of the route has been located and placed under contract. Owing to some misunderstanding between the Directors of the Company, and the Commissioners of the Town, the Plank Road for the present commences in Market Street a little East of North of the residence of Mr. Miles Costin, and runs thence in the line of Market Street striking the pond of Berry's mill some two or three hundred yards South of the mill. At or about the Mill Pond, the road deviates somewhat from a straight line, and from this point it is straight until it reaches a point some fifty feet North of the present road where the most Eastern turn out to Wrightsville leaves it. From this point the Plank Road deflects towards the North slightly leaving the present road, and passing near the residence of Capt. James Smith, and thence in nearly a straight line, cutting off the innumerable crooks and turns of the present road, but following its general direction until it reaches Topsail Academy.

At this point the present location of the road terminates, but as the Charter authorizes the road to be continued to the Onslow line, we cannot doubt that it will be thus continued at an early period. The location is probably as advantageous to all interests as could have been made. It is with one or two unimportant curves nearly straight and commences in one of the principal and the most central streets.

The officers of the Company are as follows:

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, *President.*

Directors—William A. Wright, Edward Kidder, Robt. H. Cowan, A. H. Van Bokkelin, D. McMillan, J. H. Flanner, Joseph M. Foy and D. K. Futch.

John Eccles, *Engineer.*

James G. Swann, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Charles Montague, *Contractor.*

Considerable progress has been made in the work, felling clearing up, &c., and from the known energy of the Directors and Contractor, it cannot be doubted that it will be brought to a completion at an early period. The travelling community over the young desert of Sahara, familiarly known as the Onslow Road, will unite with us in the hope that the sooner this result is accomplished the better.

Wilmington Herald.

An Admirable Discourse. On Sunday last we listened with delight to an eloquent and thrilling funeral sermon from Rev. M. D. Hoge, in commemoration of the death of Rev. John A. Gretter, a most worthy minister of the Presbyterian Church. It was the finest sermon we have ever heard—classically eloquent, full of touching sentiments and sound morals, and solemnly grand. The speaker's picture of the perishable character of temporal things, and his glowing sketch of eternity, were drawn by a master's hand, and produced the deepest sensation though his intelligent and sympathising audience. Powerful as the sermon was, one of its chief merits was the just and proper tribute paid to the deceased, whom it did not seek to canonize but simply to render justice to. We ourselves are witnesses that the Reverend Orator did no more than justice to the lamented dead. With the talents and virtues of John A. Gretter, though several years older than ourselves, we were intimately acquainted. As children together, we were in the same class at school in this city—and when the veteran Lafayette re-visited this city, we were proud to welcome him as a private in a boy's company, with green shirts and leather gaiters, of which John A. Gretter was the beloved Captain. At the University of Virginia, we were in the same class. At a late day, we were separated. Our friend Gretter removed to Huntsville, then to North Carolina, where he acted in the double capacity of minister of the Gospel and Professor of Mathematics, for which science his strong, clear mind and untiring energy, both at school and at college, had fully capacitated him. He died in Greensborough, N. C., and was there buried in the midst of his loving and devoted parishioners. It was with these feelings that we listened to the eloquent tribute of Rev. Mr. Hoge, and, under the sway of his oratory, which brought back the scenes of the past, we shed a silent tear over the grave of John A. Gretter.

We trust that Mr. Hoge's fine discourse will be published; it is eminently worthy of being read by all. *Richmond Enquirer.*

Speech of Senator Douglas. The earnest and deeply-interested expectation which awaited the speech of Senator Douglas upon the Monroe doctrine and the Cuban question, as presented in the resolutions of Gen. Cass, was yesterday fully met and gratified by the masterly effort of argument and eloquence in which the distinguished senator from Illinois set forth and vindicated his views on the important topics under discussion. We hope, without delay, to lay this most able speech before our readers at length, and in a correct form; and meantime, without passing judgment upon the opinion of Judge Douglas as to the expediency of the adoption of the resolutions in their present phraseology and at this time, we commend his speech to the public attention as a most thorough and conclusive demonstration of the principle of the Monroe doctrine as the true policy of peace for the government of the United States in regard to the affairs of this continent. In this point of view the speech will add to the already eminent reputation of Senator Douglas as a statesman and as a great master of parliamentary logic and eloquence. It is proper to add that the explanations to which the debate of yesterday gave rise tended to fix clearly upon the resolutions the construction which we understood Senator Douglas to advocate, and which from the fist indeed, we have regarded the resolutions as intended to bear. *Washington Union.*

Large Sale of Negroes, Messrs. Capers and Heyward sold at auction yesterday a gang of negroes, belonging to the estate of John H. McIntosh, of Duval county, Fla., 209 in number for $97,425, averaging $466 per head. They were sold in families, and there was an unusual proportion of young children. One family of ten averaged $505 each, and another of ten averaged $510 each.

Mr. Thos. D. Condy sold at the same time a gang of 49 negroes, belonging to the estate of J. McLeod, for $30,655, or an average of $625 per head. One family of seven averaged $710 each, and a family of six averaged $780 each. Mr. Condy also sold two other gangs, one of 33 and the other of 36, at similar prices, but the particulars of which we could not learn. Prime field hands ranged from $920 to $1020.

These sales, comprising in the aggregate 327 slaves, show a considerable advance in the value of this kind of property, the prices being higher than have been obtained in this city for the last twenty-five years. *Charleston Mercury of Friday.*

How to "Finish" a Daughter. For the attainment of this end *Punch* gives the following directions:

1. Be always telling her how pretty she is.
2. Instill into her mind a proper love of dress.
3. Accustom her to so much pleasure, that she is never happy at home.
4. Allow her to read nothing but novels.
5. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life.
6. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of house-keeping.
7. Initiate her into the principle that it is vulgar to do any thing for herself,
8. To strengthen the latter belief, let her have a ladies maid.
9. And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to some showy fellow, without either industry or substance.

If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not finished, you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look upon her escape as nothing short of a miracle.

Messrs. Cook & Evans, merchants in this City, have become purchasers of the immense stock of goods owned by Mr. Richard Smith. We understand they bought the entire stock, in a lump, for $6,000, which is considered the best trade of the season, on their part.

Our young townsman, Dr. W. R. Miller, has purchased from Gov. Manly, his former residence on Fayetteville Street, at the snug price of $5,000. In five years more, this property will command, we dare say, $9,000. *Giraffe.*

It is stated that the wealthiest and most influential commercial organization in Europe has determined to send an agent to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the cotton-growers of the southern States are disposed to throw off the Liverpool monopoly of cotton. The proposition is to create a continental depot for cotton. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

Condition of the Markets.

New York, Feb. 14. Cotton dull with a declining tendency—Sales of 700 bales. Coffee active—Sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 9¾ a 10 cents. Molasses—Sales of 100 hhds. Cardenas at 21 a 22 cents. Sugar—Sales of 150 barrels Orleans at 5¼ a 5½ cents. Flour—Sales of 6,750 barrels at $5 for State, $5 50 for Genesee, and 5 56 a $5 75 for Southern. Prices have declined 12½ a 18¾c. per barrel on Genesee and State, and 6 c. per barrel on Southern. Wheat unsettled—Sales of 6,500 bushels white Southern and Western at 1 24 a $1 25. Corn—Sales of 25,000 bushels at 66½ for white and 68 cents for yellow. Whisky—Sales of 350 barrels at 24½ cents. Pork—Sales of 500 barrels at 16 75 a $16 87 for mess, and 15 25 a $15 56 for prime. Beef—Sales of 200 barrels mess at 13 25 a $13 50. Lard—Sales of 900 barrels at 9¾ a 10½ cents. Bulk meat—Sales of 150 barrels at 10½ a 10 ¾ cts. for hams, and 7¾ a 7½ cts. for shoulders. Butter in request at 13 a 15 cents. Cheese quiet at 8 a 9 cents.

Boston, Feb. 15. Gen. Pierce arrived here to-day. He declined a public reception.

Baltimore, Feb. 15. Sales of 1000 bbles. flour at $5; white corn at 56 cents, yellow 78 and 69 cts. 10,000 bbls. flour yesterday. Wheat unsettled. 20,000 bushels white corn at 66 cts.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 10th inst., by R. M. Brown, Esq., Mr. Henry G. Rollins, of Chatham County, to Miss Mary Jane Patrick, of Wake.

In Richmond County, at the residence of Samuel J. Gibson, Esq., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Gibson, Mr. Hugh McCall, of Richmond County, to Miss Sarah A. Hall, eldest daughter of Calton Hall, late of Cumberland County.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

Northern Mail—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

Southern Mail—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

Western Mail—(By 4 horse coaches,)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

Pittsborough Mail—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

Goldsborough Mail—(By 4 horse coach,)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

Tarrborough Mail—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough Mail—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
Raleigh,		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	3 30 p. m.
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5	2	11 30	1 15
Henderson,	8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12
Ridgway,	13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton,	5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon,	5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton,	11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25
Gaston,	9	9 p. m.	11 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 30 a. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passengers neglecting to provide themselves with Tickets before taking the Cars, are liable to an extra charge.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Company, February 16th, 1853. } 27—tf.

☞ Register and Warrenton News copy.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and sel

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Raleigh, for the month ending January 31st, 1852:

A.
Alford, James
Applewright, John E.
Aldrick, Andrew
Albright, Wm.
B.
Barnes, David A.
Brown, Wm. G.
Beaver, Mrs. Margaret
Bowers, Miss Sally
Beasley, Wm. H.
Brown, R. W.
Breedlove, Miss Betty
Brooks, N. G.
Boget, Miss Marietta
Beasley, Miss Priscilla
Baker, S. S.
Belvin, F. A.
Broadstreet, Miss Martha
Blake, Lemuel W.
Bledsoe, Stepen R.
Buffalo, Henry
Barbee, M. B.
C.
Collins, John
Canman, Luke
Cuthbert, James E.
Carroll, Hardy H.
Coffee, Stephen
Cole, H. H.
Cadman, Anthony
Collins, Hugh W.
Cruse, Mrs. Annee
D.
Dunston, Hilry
Daughtry, Miss Mary E.
Domale, Richard
Dew, Miss Narcissa
Donnell, Hon. R. S.
Day, Wm.
Davis, George
Davis, J.
Dunston, Ben
Durden, Jas.
Dumons, Dr. N.
Davis, Miss Polly
E.
Evans, Hilliard
Eckles, James D.
Earp, Miss Elizabeth
Exum, Joseph
F.
Frazier, William
Finch, Mrs. Elizabeth
Franklin, Hinton
Fowler, Sr., Joseph
Franklin, Miss Adeline
Fort, Miss Charlotte A.
Furman, Lemuel
Floyd, John W.
G.
Gordon, James C.
Gill, Terrill
Garrutt, Thos. M.
Griffin, Thomas
Grissom, James
Garrett, J. L.
Graham, J.
H.
Hudson, Hilliard
Henry, Miss Harriett B.
Hart, Miss Sarah M.
Hudgins, Zachariah
Hilliard, J. J. B.
Heath, R. R.
Henry, William
Howell, Alexander
Holleman, Wyatt
Hall, Mrs. Obediance
Holt, A.
Harwood, Mrs. Ann M.
Harrison, Miss Nancy
Hardie, Miss Louisa
Hurt, William
Hancett, Henderson R.
Hopson, or heirs, Ben.
Holt, B. C.
Hudson, Miss Ann H.
Hood, James R.
Harrison, Master James
Hudson, Miss Olympia H.
Hill, L. D.
Herp, Hugh
Holland, Miss Mary
Hall, Miss Beady
J.
Jones, Jeremiah
Johnson, Miss Mary S.
Johnson, Jas. or Mathew
Johnson, Barnabus
Jackson, of Chatham, Mr.
Ivey, Nathan
K.
King, Augustus
Keath, George E.
King, Miss Frances
King, Leonidas
Kennon, Rev. Howell L.
L.
Lowry, Green
Littlejohn, Franky
Lewis, Wm. E.
Lewis, Wm. Parker
Lynn, Wm. M.
Lockart, Handy
Lewis, David
Lee, John
Leagon, Mrs. Sarah A.
Lee, Caswell
Langdon, Rev. Wm. J.
Little, Miss Adeline
Lewis, Ivey S.
Locke, Miss Sarah F.
M.
McCorkle, Wm. A.
Mison, George
Moore, J. P.
Moore, James
Morgan, Wm.
Mainard, Jesse
Medling, Miss Mary
Miller, Mr. (the farmer.)
Markam, J. C.
McKnight, John
Mainard, Quincey
McRae, Gen. Alexander
Mooningham, Calvin
McShaw, Barney
McLean, John
Moore, B. F.
McIver, Miss Rachel
N.
Nichols, Mrs. Penelope
Nauttale, Mr. C.
Nicholson, Mrs. Caroline
O.
Olmstead, Fred. Saw.
P.
Parham, Miss Elizabeth
Perry, Howell
Powers, Mrs. Martha
Pulley, John
Piper, Miss Elvira
Parish, Ransome
Polster, Ferd.
Powell, Robert
Pennington, Charles
Price, N.
Pharr, Miss Mary Ann
Powers, Mrs. K.
Poe, J. C.
Pace, James M.
Passmore, Bennett
Page, Sidney F.
Q.
Quinn, Burnard
R.
Reynolds, Miss Ann Eliza
Reed, James
Rogers, Mrs. Mary Ann
Ridout, Frederick
Robertson, Pinckney
Ruffin, Col. Thomas
Randal. Osborne
Rand, Madison
S.
Stokes, Sidney
Swing, John J.
Smith, Larkin
Stephenson, Eli Milton
Smith, Sarah O.
Stroud, A. P.
Snipes, Harriett O.
Scott, Zachariah
Singletary, R. W.
Surber, Wm. H.
T.
Tufuis, Almaugar
Thomas, Edward B.
Turner, Sh'ff, N. former,
Turkey, James
Trive, L. B.
Tyrel, James
Thompson, Jas. W.
Y.
Young, Mr. (Adm'r of C. [Leghs estate,
Young, Thomas
V.
Vaughan, Miss Sarah A.
Upchurch, Alford
Upchurch, W. H.
W.
Whitaker, Ccl. Spier
Wilkins, Lucius
Winters, Oscar
Wilson, A. L.
Weathers, Kimbra R.
Whitaker, S. H.
Williams, A. G.
Wyche, Dr. R. H.
Wilson, Arthur
Wetherspoon, Nathaniel
Walton, Mrs. Julia A.
Woodard, A. Jackson
Wardner, Thomas
Wren, Calvin
Windreus, Thomas
Williams, Miss Virginia A.
Wortly, Miss Josephine

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Februray 4th, 1853. 958—w3w.

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!
NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other neeessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Railroad, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson, N. C.

JOHN W. FARMER.

December 29th, 1852. 13—6t.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 32—w1y.

Well done thou good and faithful Servant."

We fancy we hear the thousands and tens of thousands of grateful hearts, scattered as they are over every section of our glorious Union, making the air welkin with the above scriptural parable, so applicable is it for the returns made to them for the few *talents* sent for investment through the famed and impershiably renowned House of

PYFER & CO.,

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

This House has very appropriately received of late the cognomen of "Dame's Fortune Citadel!" in honor of the unprecedented number and amount of Capital Prizes which they have sold and paid, to the exclusion and mortification of all other Lottery Brokers. And the cry is "Still they Sell!"

During the last month the following Grand Capitals having been sold and cashed by those world-renowned Brokers, presenting the astonishing—and when we take into consideration that all this has been sold in *one short Month*—incredible, but not less true amount of $213,675.

Prizes were distributed as follows:

$10,000, in package Half Tickets sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$16,576, in package of wholes sent to Pennsylvania.
$12,000, in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina
$18,000, in do do do Tennessee.
$10,000, in single whole ticket sent to N. Carolina.
$35,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000, in single half ticket sent to North Carolina.
$4,000 and 2,000 both in one package sent to Alabama.

Besides a large number of $1,000 and $500 Prizes which were sold in Packages.

☞ Prize payment at PYFER & CO. made in gold at sight.

Splendid Schemes for February, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Feb.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages
1	$20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	17 00
5	42,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
7	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
10	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	52,478	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
15	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
22	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
24	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	30	100 00
28	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 24, 1853. 20—

STATE of North Carolina,—WAKE Co. John M. Fleming, Adm'r. of Haywood Roles, *vs* heirs at law of Haywoad Roles deceased—Petition to make Real Estate assets. In Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions. November Sessions, 1852.

This petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children and heirs of James L. Roles, late of Arkansas, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina *Standard*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to answer or demur to the allegations set forth in said petition, otherwise it will be heard *exparte* as to them and judgment *pro confesso* granted.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

January 1853. (Pr. Adv, $562½.) 955—6w.

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO young Men who can come well recommended both as regards business talent and moral character, to act as Salesmen in a Staple and Fancy Dry Goods establishment. No others need apply,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

January 17th, 1853. 18—

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy painted Druggets for Crumb Cloths,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

LOST.

ON Monday evening last a package of money consisting of 10 or 11 Ten Dollar Bills, 1 Five and 4 Fours, all North Carolina money.

The finder will receive a liberal reward and the thanks of the owner, by handing the same to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1853. 23—tf.

WILLIAM S. MASON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

T. M. ARRINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TARBOROUGH, N. C.

December 10th, 1852. 7—8t pd.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes,

R. D. ATKINSON

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4, 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

$20 REWARD!

RANAWAY, on Monday, the 24th instant, my boy BRITE. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-eight or thirty years old, black, speaks quick when spoken to, good countenance, limps, but I am not positive in which limb, but upon a close examination the muscles of the lame hip will be found a little less; no other marks recollected. He is probably endeavoring to make his way to the State of Mississippi, as Col. T. T. Grice has lately moved, carrying his wife to that country; he sent his clothes by her, and left without any known cause.

The above reward will be given for his confinement in any jail out of the State, so that I get him, or ten dollars if arrested in the State and confined in some jail near.

ELIAS BARNES.

Johnston County, N. C. Jan. 29, 1853.

P. S. My Post-office is Creachville, Johnston county, N. C. 957—wtf.

Music, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, &c.

AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE.

JUST received and ready for inspection and sale, a beautiful assortment of Pat. h'd Rosewood Guitars, beautifully ornamented.

Violins, a larger and cheaper lot than ever before offered in the State.

Violin Boxes, Boxwood, Logwood and White,
Violin Cases, varnished wood and paper,
Octavo Flutes, E. D. and C., Ivory and Silver keys.
Violin Bridges,
Clarionets and Clarionettas,
Violincellos and Bows,
Triangles, Banjos, Castinetts, &c.. &c., &c.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE this day received six cases of super MOLESKIN HATS, which embraces the Spring Fashions for 1853. And will continue to receive the LATEST STYLES, as the Summer advances, from the most fashionable Hatters North. They flatter themselves that they will be able to present to their customers and the Hat-wearing community in general a larger assortment of Hats this season than heretofore presented by them.

February 4, 1853. 23—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents' Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received at Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 1st, 1852. 102—

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

February 4, 1853. 23—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents.

JERE: NIXON.

Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store,

No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.
And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear

September, 1852. 91—

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Noah Long and others, *vs.* Daniel Jones and others. Bill for an injunction.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Baker Ballew and wife Lucy and Eli Maxwell, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the 'Weekly North Carolina Standard' for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confsso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, QUINCY F. NEAL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 18th day of September, 1852.

QUINCY F. NEAL, C. M. E.

Oct. 14, 1852. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 942—w6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Maurice S. Hart, Ex'r. *vs.* Nancy Hart and others. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants James Hart, Wm. P. Strum, Theo. Hudson and Polly Ann his wife, and Thomas B. Barnett, adm'r of Jno. G. Hart, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court-House, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard exparte.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of the said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1852. JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

October 6, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½] 941—6w.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, 25th February next, I shall offer for Sale, at Hilliardston, my residence and Land attached, of which latter there are one hundred and sixteen acres. To those who are acquainted with the premises nothing need be said in the way of commendation, but to such as are ignorant of the charms of the place, I would say come and examine for yourselves. Such articles of furniture as may not have been disposed of previous to day of sale will be sold on that day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. C. ARRINGTON.

Nash co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1853. 22—td.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.

J. E. ALLEN.

Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9⅔ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS. Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D, F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina,
FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott. very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. — 79

A COLLEGE TO BUILD.

THE Trustees of Normal College will receive Sealed Proposals till 1 o'clock on the 16th of Febuary for the erection of a College building.

The diameter of the building will be 340 feet, average height 28 feet, No. of rooms 25. The building must be constructed of the best bricks, and finished with good materials. Proposals will be received for the brick-work and Carpenter's work separately or together. The workmen will board themselves and find all material. For specifications apply to B. Craven, at the College.

The Board of Trustees will also meet on the same day to locate the buildings and lay off the grounds. The whole Board is requested to attend.

C. H. WILEY, *Ex-officio Secretary*

Of the Board of Trustees.

January 18th, 1853. 19—t16Feb.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Land,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

December 14, 1852. 6—

New Stage Line
FROM WELDON TO GASTON.

THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troy, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads. By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and arrive at Raleigh in the same evening; and passengers leaving Raleigh in the morning, arrive at Sledges or Gaston in time to take the Stage for Weldon, and arrive at Weldon in time to take the cars for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. &c. The Cars for Portsmouth also connect with the Steamboat at Black Water, for Edenton, Plymouth, &c.

Passengers for the South, connect at Weldon with the Wilmington cars, for Wilmington, Charleston, &c.

For further information inqu